

with very long hair; underside of abdomen with glittering white hair.

♂.—Length about 5.5 mm.

Like the female, but clypeus yellow except the sides and very broad upper margin; labrum with a very large yellow spot; supraclypeal mark broadly triangular; scape black, faintly reddish at extreme base; stripe on cheeks shorter; all the tibiae yellow on outer side; band on sixth abdominal segment. Apex of abdomen broadly rounded and obtuse.

Island of Penang (*Baker*, 9289).

Related to *C. obtusicauda*, Ckll., from Java, but distinguished by the spot behind tubercles, a character of *C. philippinensis*. The specific name is derived from the marks at the sides of the second and third abdominal segments, resembling hands pointed at each other in accusation. The sculpture of the lateral areas of mesothorax is unlike that of *C. philippinensis*.

XXIII.—*On a new Genus and Species of Bird of the Family Drepanididae from the Hawaiian Islands.* By R. C. L. PERKINS, D.Sc., F.Z.S.

DYSMORODREPANIS, gen. nov.

Nearest to *Psittacirostra*, but distinguished primarily by the form of the beak. Maxilla strongly decurved, compressed so as to be cariniform, and extending beyond the mandible for a distance equal to one-third (or more) of its full length. The nostril is subreniform, the lower margin of the operculum being rounded; numerous antrorse pale setiform feathers project over it from the base, and a few black setae, longer than these, reach right to the apex. Seen in profile the mandible has its upper and lower margin subparallel on the basal part, but before the middle of its length they curve strongly upwards. The tip alone is received in the maxilla, about midway between its apex and the nostril, so that for most of the length of the mandible there is a free space between its edge and that of the maxilla and no co-adaptation at all. The upper margins of the mandibles are strongly bent inwards and would afford protection to the tongue lying in the deep channel between the inner edges. The tongue, which had been dry for years, even after long soaking in water and subsequently in potash, could only be very imperfectly studied, but apparently it agrees in general with

Gadow's description of that of *Loxioides*. It is not acute at the tip and is apparently emarginate there, with the edges microscopically serrulate. The tenth primary is rudimentary as in other Drepanidæ, the sixth, seventh, and eighth are equal and form the tip of the wing; the ninth is notably shorter than these, as also is the fifth; the latter is not so short as the ninth, however, while the fourth is a little shorter; third, second, and first decreasing in length. Tail rather short. Metatarsi short, only about equal in length to those of *Oreomyza montana* of the same island, but far stronger and stouter. In front the two basal scales are not long and apparently not very clearly divided, the second being not so long as wide; the third is quite elongate, subequal to the fourth, which is twice as long as wide in this dry specimen; the fifth still more elongate and deeply emarginate at the apex, its inner apical angle strongly produced, its outer one still more strongly, so that the short scale following is deeply enclosed in the emargination.

Dysmorodrepanis munroi, sp. n.

General colour above greyish olivaceous, less grey on the middle of the back and on the rump; head above in front and an indefinite stripe above and extending behind the eyes much more yellow; underparts of neck and body entirely pale, appearing white, irregularly suffused with pale yellow. Wings with all the primaries except the outer one with very narrow but conspicuous yellowish margin outwardly, this colour becoming white (or hardly tinged with yellow) on the distal ends. The inner web is largely white in all these feathers basally, the white gradually extending on the inner primaries and in these reaching the tip of the feathers. The inner secondaries are broadly white-tipped and margined with white inwardly, the innermost ones with the whole inner web white. The breadth of the white tip decreases towards the primaries. The rectrices are dark, the outer margins narrowly olivaceous.

Mr. Munro's notes give the following additions:—"Length six inches, sex not determined, the legs muscular with strong sinews, the jaw muscles more than usually developed, skull round almost like a marble, eyes large for the size of the bird, the iris dark brown, as also the upper mandible, the lower light brown, lighter beneath; legs light slate-colour, the soles of feet yellowish."

Hab. Lanai. "This specimen, the only one of the species that I know of, was taken in the Kaiholena valley, Lanai, at

an elevation of about 2000 ft. The stomach and throat were full of the ripe berries of *Urera glabra*, which is common in the locality" (Munro).

Mr. Munro, who has now for some years been permanently resident on Lanai, writes further that though he thoroughly explored the forest on that island in the years 1914, 1915, 1916, and subsequently, he has only twice come across birds that he suspects of being the same species as the one described. "On March 17th, 1916, further up the same valley, where it is very densely wooded, I heard two or three birds calling to one another, the cry being less sweet and not so loud as that of the Ou (*Psittacirostra*), and I watched one on the bare branch of a tree-top a short distance away. It called regularly at intervals and kept moving its head, stretching its neck and turning on its perch without changing its place on the branch. It looked smaller than an Ou and more active, but less so than *Chlorodrepanis*. The form of its bill could not be made out, but it was not that of the latter.

"On Aug. 12th, 1918, in a patch of dry forest on the south-west side of the mountain, at about the same elevation as that where the original specimen was obtained, I saw another bird, and was near enough to note the light colouring round the eye, but not the form of beak. Some of its notes were like those of *Psittacirostra*, but others new to me, especially a low squeak or whistle, and it was too small for that bird, not so thick-set, and with a very short tail. So I feel sure it was the other."

As so few specimens have been seen by so skilled a collector, the bird must be a great rarity, but its discoverer hopes that it may increase in numbers, as the forest is now rigidly protected and rapidly recovering. When I collected on Lanai in 1893 and subsequently the forest was in a deplorable condition, being rapidly destroyed by countless wild goats, and it was also full of wild pigs and cats that had run wild. The latter, as I have elsewhere recorded, were destroying native birds wholesale. Only on the sheer sides of the mountain and on a very small part of the narrow backbone was the forest in a natural condition. Neither Lord Rothschild's collectors nor myself ever found a specimen of this bird.

The specimen obtained was in a partially moulting condition, but the wing-feathers are fully grown. The lack of adaptation of mandible and maxilla recalls the condition in *Heterorhynchus wilsoni*, but it is much more exaggerated.

Paignton,
Jan. 7th, 1919.